

Total wealth of territory	\$460,000,000
Balance held in state and county treasuries	1,700,000
Population, 1910 census	327,500
Increase in last four years	106,000
(Increase is 67.5 per cent in ten years.)	
Value of products of dry farms, 1910	\$30,000,000
Land entries filed in 1910	12,000
Acres covered by entries	2,000,000
Acres still remaining in public domain	50,000,000
Acres of land to be set aside for public schools	8,000,000
Acres under irrigation	300,000
Applications granted to use appropriate water, 1910	150
Acres covered by applications	617,818

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 2.—Twelve thousand entries were filed in 1910 in the six federal land offices of New Mexico, covering more than 2,000,000 acres, but still leaving 30,000,000 acres of public domain, from which, however, the new state will select 8,000,000 acres of the best land for its public schools and institutions. Deeply the drought (there was exactly five inches deficiency from the normal rainfall in 1910,) homesteaders continued to flock into the territory, and there is every indication that New Mexico is not only maintaining, but is accelerating its population for the last ten years disclosed by the census. Of the 327,795 people in the commonwealth, more than 100,000 came the last four years, most of them settling in the eastern part of counties, but crowding more and more toward the Rio Grande river.

The year just past has been an eventful one for New Mexico. Congress passed and the president signed an enabling act, which was followed by the election of 100 delegates to a constitutional convention, which convened at Santa Fe on October 3 and adjourned on November 21. It consisted of 71 republicans and 29 democrats and formulated a constitution that is considered "safe and sane," conservative and yet progressive, a document which it is certain that the president and congress will approve, but which must first be passed upon by the voters on January 21. The commonwealth hopes to add its star to the flag on July 4, 1912, and to send two stalwart republican senators in the halls of congress next December. It is this high hope that is serving as an impetus to development, to business extension, to faith in business prosperity during the next year.

that the available waters for irrigation in New Mexico can be put to much greater use than they have in the past. Not more than 100,000 acres were under irrigation in 1970, and a larger area of that only indifferently cultivated. But here and there, with increasing rapidly, land and water right owners are not only economical in the use of water, but are resorting to intensive cultivation and are recording greater yields per acre than a few years ago were deemed possible. Irrigation districts are being organized, power pumping plants installed, reservoirs built and colonies planted. Aerial survey of the water resources made by the office of the territorial engineer shows that at least a million acres or three times the present area now cultivated under irrigation, can be reclaimed with the waters available at present. He granted during the past fiscal year 158 applications to appropriate water covering 617,816 acres of land. Construction has already begun under 25 of these applications, ten more of the projects have been completed and eight are one-fifth finished. In addition, the government is pushing construction of the Eagle dam, is making improvements on the Carlsbad project and considering the building of a concrete flume to the headwaters of the Rio Grande to fill its Hondo reservoir.

Private enterprise is building irrigation works in Colfax, San Miguel, San Juan and Guadalupe counties under applications older than a year and will begin work on large systems in Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Bernalillo and Suerro counties as soon as the interstate flume reclamation service on the waters of the Rio Grande and its tributaries is lifted either voluntarily or through an edict of the courts. This problem is pressing solution, especially since the territorial engineer, only a few weeks ago, was compelled owing to the claims of the reclamation service under the Carlsbad project, to reject 42 filings for important private projects on the upper Pecos, especially at Fort Sumner and Santa Rosa. Appeals have been taken in these cases and will be fought all the way up to the United States supreme court.

One of the most promising projects now under construction is near Las Vegas, and is being put through with Colorado capital. Also, six miles south of Santa Fe, on the Arroyo Hondo, one of a series of three reservoirs was completed this winter.

development under private, educational enterprises, far more successful than any of the government undertakings thus far.

Progress in 1910 was especially gratifying in the building of good roads. The Territorial Good Roads commission, having at its disposal between \$40,000 and \$60,000 from a mill tax levy co-operated actively with the county authorities. Over 1,800 miles of road were examined, 700 miles additional platted and construction completed or in progress on other paths, roads from Silver City to the Magdalena mining district, from Santa Fe to Las Vegas, from Santa Fe to Albuquerque and from Santa Fe to the upper Pecos, from Alamogordo to Tularosa, from Carrizosa to Roswell, from Chihuahua to the Texas line, from Las Cruces to the Texas line, from Tucson to Tucson. Sight has not been lost of El Camino Real from the Colorado to the Texas boundary trail from the Colorado line to Santa Fe.

The territory maintains 20 institutions, most of them educational, and these all had the most prosperous year in their history. Several dedicated splendid new buildings, but three lost by fire large structures. Particularly gratifying was the large number of modern school houses erected not only in towns but in rural districts during the past year and the attendance of eleven hundred public school teachers at the summer normal institutes.

Financially the territory begins the new year with a balance exceeding \$900,000 in its treasury, and more than \$1,100,000 in the twenty six county treasuries. The territorial bonded indebtedness has been reduced to less than a million dollars, while the county municipal and school indebtedness is about three million dollars. The total wealth of the territory is estimated at more than two hundred million dollars. During 1910 more than two hundred and fifty companies filed incorporation papers, with a capitalization of \$142,000,000. Nine insurance companies were admitted to do business.

The territory has eighty-one banks with total capitalization of \$3,362,650 and resources almost \$30,000,000. The territorial tax levy was reduced in 1910 from fourteen and one-half mills to eleven mills, and will be still further reduced this year, owing to the economies under the republican administration. The election for constitutional delegates on September 6 last, reaffirmed to republican party principles by a majority of from 5,000 votes upward to a total of 60,000 votes.

With the coming of stardom, New Mexico expects not only an increased influx of home-seekers but the investment of outside capital in the development of its manifold resources and is confident that the census of 1920 will give it as large a population



Jockey Danny Maher, the famous American rider who piloted Lord Roseberry's Neil Gow, in the 131st Derby, the English turf classic of \$32,500. His mount was a favorite and ran fourth. Maher is said by some to have received a \$20,000 fee for the race. Other British turfmen declare that he was to have received \$25,000 if he won.

NOTICE

All trespassing on the URACA RANCH Property in Colfax County, New Mexico, whether for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering wild fruit, or cutting fire wood, or any other purpose whatsoever, without permission, is strictly prohibited, and all such trans-

extent of the law.
GEO. H. WEBSTER, Jr.

ADVISO.

El traspasar dentro al propietario del RANCHO de la URACA, en el Condado de Colfax con un solo Bu de cazar pecora o recoger fruta silvestre o cortar leña de otra bu, cualquiera sea permiso se prohibe estrictamente. Y todos aquellos quienes traspasaron ser en procedimientos al pleno extento de la ley.

GEO. H. WEBSTER, Jr.

NOTICE

No hunting or fishing permitted on my ranches in the Carrizosa Canyon. Trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

10-1-01 C. H. VAN HOUTEN.

ADVISO.

No se permite cazar o pescar trucha, en mi rancho en el canon del Carrizoso o traspasar mi propiedad bajo pena de la ley.

10-1-01 C. H. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE

Absolutely the very best business proposition in Glamisport, at a bargain for cash. For particulars inquire at this office. W.

**ATTEMPTING TO RUN
10000 MILES IN 1000 HOURS**

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27.—Eugene Estoppey, who is attempting to run 10,000 miles in 1,000 hours at Venice, showed the first signs of fatigue today. His face was pale and in general way it was evident that the long strain of the hourly run was commencing to tell on him. At 8 o'clock tonight Estoppey ran his 900th mile. His schedule calls for making the 1,000th mile New Year's eve. Since running 614 miles, Estoppey has created new records.

NOTICE.

All trespassing in the W. S. Pasture in Colfax county, whether for the purpose of hunting, fishing, pulling wild fruit, or cutting fire wood, or for any purpose whatsoever, without leave, is strictly prohibited, and all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) WILLIAM FRENCH,
for W. S. Land & Cattle Co.

AVISO.

El traspasar dentro del pasteo del W. S. en el Condado de Colfax con la mira de caza, pesca, recoger fruta silvestre o cortar madera seca o para cualquier otro fin permitido, se prohibe estrictamente y aquellos que así traspasaran serán procedidos al lleno de la ley.

(Firmado) WILLIAM FRENCH,

LARGE Sanitary Rooms, hot and cold water. All modern conveniences, open day and night, cafe, bar and barbershop in building. Exervthing first class.

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CIMARRON, THE APPLE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTHWEST



The highlands of this vast area covered with timber, pine, spruce and fir and it is estimated that it will take twenty years to cut it out with all the working force that can be placed on it. The fertile valleys around Cimarron produce in abundance sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye and fruits and vegetables acclimated to the temperate zone. There is a vast area of mineral lands containing coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and iron.

Coffey county is the richest county in the United States in point of natural resources containing 1000 square miles of coal land, 1000 square miles of timber land, 1,150,000 acres of grazing land, 80,000 acres of farming land with two acre feet of available flood water for each acre. 100,000 acres of mineral land containing gold, silver, copper, lead and iron.

All farming lands and mineral lands and most of the coal, timber and grazing lands are in the Cimarron Valley.

Following is a communication from M. M. CHASE, of Cimarron which should be convincing proof that the Cimarron country is the apple region of the southwest. Mr. Chase is now gathering a thirty to forty car load 1910 crop:

New Mexico, Bureau of Immigration,
Albuquerque.
Gentlemen—

The results of fruit growing in Colfax, county out of an experience of nearly forty years, have demonstrated beyond any question that this is as good a fruit country as any of the famous fruit growing districts of Colorado or the northwest, and that it has some advantages over any of them. The late frosts after the fruit is in blossom, are not so frequent nor of such long duration as in Colorado, thus lessening the cost of smudging and decreasing the percentage of failures. Those insects and parasites which make fruit growing so uncertain and expensive in many localities do not exist here and so far, spraying has not been necessary.

Our fruits are of exceptionally fine flavor and have splendid keeping qualities, the apples particularly are well colored, thin skinned, crisp and juicy. The crops are as certain as in any locality where fruit of the highest quality is grown. In most of the orchards of the county there have been but few failures from any cause, and in my orchard but one failure in thirty-three years. The trees grow very rapidly under irrigation in this rich soil and come into bearing early. The older trees have remarkably smooth, clear bark and continue to produce abundant fruit of highest quality.

Altitude, climatic conditions and soil all seem perfectly adapted to fruit growing. Do not understand me as saying that perfect crops can be grown without labor and attention. The orchard land should be thoroughly plowed and irrigated at proper intervals. The trees should be pruned at the right time and in the right way. After the fruit is gathered the ground should be given a good plowing leaving it rough. It then should be irrigated and laid by for the winter. By this means the ground will freeze to a greater depth thus retarding the early budding in the spring. The life of an apple tree in this locality depends largely upon the use of pruning tools. Let the orchardist properly prune his trees, removing each year the old branches which have done their work and allowing new shoots to take their place and it will prolong the productive life to the tree for years.

I moved to this country in 1866, and started fruit growing in a small way on my present ranch three miles north of Cimarron, in 1872, when I set out a small orchard of apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries. I have added to it from time to time until I now have an orchard of 65 acres. The orchard began bearing in 1875-76, and I have had but one complete failure of a crop from that time to this. Prior to 1907 I had no loss worth mentioning from any cause. It has never been necessary for me to spray or use any preventive against insects. I can say that I have never found what is known as a wormy apple in my orchard. In my judgment there is no better paying crop to be grown in Golex county than the fruit which I have mentioned, provided the fruit growers will give his land and his trees careful attention. I will say further that apples, pears, plums, cherries and the small fruits will do as well here as in any other place in the Rocky Mountain region.

Yours very truly,
M. M. CHASE, Cimarron, N. M.

For further information about apples or any of the other many resources of the Cimarron country write

CIMARRON TOWNSITE COMPANY